NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE TREASURY.

REPORT OF HUGH M'CULLOCH.

in compliance with the requirements of law the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to make to congress the following report:—

In his former communications the Secretary has expressed so fully his views upon the great subjects of the currency, the revenues and the public debt that at may be thought quite unnecessary for him again to press them upon the attention of Congress. These subjects, however, have lost none of their importance. On the contrary, the public mind during the past year has been turned to their consideration with more absorbing interest than at any former period. The Secretary will, therefore, he trusts, be pardoned for restating some of the views heretofore presented

only which can be pronounced settled by argument and trial, it is that inconvertible and depreciated sts, a positive political and financial evil, for hich there can be but one justification or excuseto wit, a temporary necessity arising from an unexpected and pressing emergency; and it follows, consequently, that such a circulation should only be tolerated until, without a financial shock, it can be withdrawn or made convertible into cie. If an irredeemable bank note circulation is n evidence of bankrupt or badly managed banking stitutions, which should be deprived of their fran-nises or compelled to busband and make available their resources, in order that they may be prepared at the earliest day practicable to take up their dis-honored obligations, why should not an irredeemble government currency be regarded as an evi-ence of bad management of the national finances, not of national bankruptcy? And why should not ch wise and equal revenue taws be enacted and ch economy in the use of the public moneys be forced as will enable the government either judicisly to fund or promptly to redeem its broken omises? The United States notes, although de-ared by law to be lawful money, are, nevertheless, that they are a legal tender, possessing such attri-butes of money as the statute can give them, adds thing to their real value, but makes them all the note dishonorable to the government and subversive of good morals. The people are compelled to take a money what is not money; and, becoming demorazed by its constantly changing value, they are in anger of losing that sense of honor in their dealgs with the government and with each other tich is necessary for the well being of society. It wain to expect on the part of the people a faithful ifflment of their duties to the government as long the government is faithless to its own obligations; olic revenues long continue to be scrupulous in ir private business. Justifiable and necessary as easure was then regarded it is now apparent hat an unfortunate step was taken when irredeemalses were i ssued as lawful money; and ally when they were made a valid tender in ayment of debts contracted when specie was the gal as well as the commercial standard of value. The legal tender notes enabled debtors to pay their debts in a currency largely inferior to that which s alone recognized as money at the time they vere incurred, and thus the validity of contracts ras virtually impaired. If all creditors had been fty per cent or ten per cent, or, indeed, any portion f the amounts received by them from their debtors. of the smounts received by them from their debtors, such a law would have been condemned as unequal and unjust; and yet the effect of it would have been and unjust; and yet the effect of it would have been to lessen, to the extent of the receipts from this source, the necessity for other kinds of taxation, and thus to relieve in some measure the class unjustly, because unequally, taxed. By the Legal Tender acts a portion of the property of one class of citizens was virtually confiscated for the benefit of another, without an increase thereby of the public revenues, and, consequently, without any compensation to the injured class. There can be no doubt that these acts have tended to blumt and deaden the public conscience, nor that they are chargenole in no small degree with the demoralization which so generally prevails.

The economical objections to these notes as lawful money—stated at length in previous reports of the secretary—may be thus briefly restated. They increased immensely the cost of the war, and they have added largely to the expenses of the government since the restoration of peace; they have aused instability in prices, unsteadiness in trade and put a check upon judicious enterprises; they have driven specie from circulation and made it and put a check upon judicious enterprises; they have driven specie from chreulation and made it arerchandise; they have sent to foreign countries the product of our mines, at the same time thatour European debt has been steadily increasing, and has now reached such magnitude as to be a heavy drain upon the national resources and a serious obstacle in the way of a return to specie payments; they have shaken the public credit by raising dangerous questions in regard to the payment of the public debt; in connection with high axes (to the necessity for which they have largely contributed) they are preventing ship building, and thereby the restoration of the commerce which was destroyed by the war; they are an excuse for (if indeed they do not necessitate) protective tarjifs, and yet fail, by their fluctuating value, to protect the American manufacturer against his foreign competitor; they are filting the conjers of the rich, but, by reason of the high prices which they create and sustain, they are almost intolerable to persons of limited incomes. The language of one of the greatest men of modern times, so often, but not too often, quoted, is none too strong in its descriptions of the injustice and the evils of an inconvertible currency:—

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Of all the contracts mean more effectual than that which debutes them with spaps more, officiary tyranay, oppression, cressive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraquatent currency and the robberles committed by depretated paper, the contract of the community compared with a fraquatent currency and the robberles committed by depretated paper, of the mass of the community compared with a fraquatent currency and the robberles committed by depretated paper, of the community of the community compared with a fraquatent currency and the robberles committed by depretated paper, of the community compared with a fraquatent currency and the intolorable operation on the virtuous and well-deposed of a degraded paper currency authorized or in any way countenanced by government.

The experience of all nations that have tried the experiment of inconvertible paper money has proved the true of the country is in a measure prosperous with such an incubas upon it it is because it is so magnificent in extent, so diversified in climate, so rich in sol, so abundant in miferals, with a people so full of onergy that even a debased currency can omy retard but not put a stop to its progress.

The secretary still adheres to the opinion so frequently expressed by him that a reduction of the puper circumstance, which was the policy was emphasized to the specie standard was the true solution of our financial problem. But as this policy was emphasized to the specie standard was the true solution of our contracts of the payment of conserved the recommends the folicy in a contract of the payment of the amounts called for in depreciated to return of the contract of the contra

which within six months may advance to eighty or decline to sixty, is it strange that the flow is to the business centres, where it can be loaned "on call," leaving the interior without proper supplies, at reasonable rates, for moving the crops and conducting other legitimate business? Is it strange that, in such an unsettled condition of the currency, gambling is active while enterprise halts, trade stagnates and distrust and apprehension exist in regard to the future? It is not supposed that such a measure as its recommended will cure the financial evits which now afflict the country; but it will be'a decided movement in the right direction, and the Secretary indulges the hope that it will receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

The legal tender acts were war measures. By reference to the debates upon their passage it will be perceived that, by all who advocated them, they were expected to be temporary only. It was feared that irredeemable government notes in the anfortunate condition of the country, could only be saved from great depreciation by being made a legal tender—the great fact not being sufficiently considered that, by possessing this character, their depreciation would not be prevented, but merely disguised. Hence it was declared that they should be "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt," They were issued in an emergency, for which it then seemed that no other provision could be made. They were, in fact, a forced loan, justified only by the condition of the country, and they were so recognized by Congress and by no public journal was the issue of these notes as lawful ironey advocated on any other ground than that of necessity; and the question arises, should they not now, or at an early day, be divested of the character which were the subject of the character which was conferred upon them in a condition of the country so different from the present? The Secre

value. The logal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake the whole system.

It is by no means certain that the Supreme Court will differ from Mr. Webster upon this question, and no one can fail to perceive how important it is that the legislation recommended should procede a decision (from which there can be no appeal) that United States notes are not, under the federal constitution, a legal tender.

The receipts from customs for the last three years have been as follows:—
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. .\$179,046,651
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. .\$179,046,651
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. .\$176,447,810
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For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. .\$164,64,599
While it appears from these figures that the customs towns receipts since the customs that the custom naturally arises, what do these large receipts, under a high tariff, indicate in regard to our foreign rade and to our financial relations with foreign nations?

It is impossible to ascertain with precision the amount of our securities held in Europe, nor is there any perfectly reliable data for ascertaining, even, what amount has gone there annually since the first bonds were issued for the prosecution of the late war. In his report of 1866 the Secretary estimated the amount of United States securities of different kinds, including rathroad and ofther stock, held in Europe, at \$600,000,000 by not over \$500,000,000 in gold values have been received for these \$550,000,000 of debt. In this estimate of our foreign indebtedness railroad and other stocks are not included, as they are not a debt, but the evidence merely of the ownership of property in the United States. Forumately, for some years past, individual credits have been curtailed, and our foreign and domestic trade, in this particular, has not been unsatisfactory. In addition, then, to the stocks referred to and the individual indebtedness, of the amount of which no accurate estimate can be made. Europe holds not less than \$500,000,000 of American securiuses, on nearry all of which interest and on the greater part of which interest in gold, is being paid. Nor, under the present revenue systems and with a deprectated paper currency, is the increase of our foreign debt likely to be stayed. With an abundant harvest and a large surplus of agricultural products of all descriptions, United States bonds are still creating, to no small extent, the exchange with which our foreign dependences are being adjusted. We are even now increasing our debt to Europe at the rate of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 per annum in the form of gold-bearing bonds.

The gold and sliver product of California and the

extent, the exchange with which our foreign of balances are being adjusted. We are even now increasing our debt to Europe at the rate of \$50,000,000 per annum in the form of gold-hearing bonds.

The gold and silver product of California and the Ferritories, since 1818, has been upwards of \$1,000,000,000. Allowing that \$100,000,000 have been used in manufactures and that the coin in equal amount, the balance of the countries in exchange for their productions. Within a period of twenty years, in addition to our agricultural products and to our manufactures which have been exported in large quantiles, we have parted with \$1,100,000,000 of the precious metals; and are, nevertheess, confronted with a foreign doubt of some \$850,000,000, which is steadily increasing; and all this has eccurred under tarrifs in a good degree framed with the view of protecting American against foreign manufacturers. But this is not all. During the recent war most of our vessels engaged in the foreign that we were either destroyed by received and Eurore is an outlier of the remnant of stips still this has our imports are now chiefly in foreign bottoms. The carrying traffe between the United States and Eurore is an outlier of the remnant of stips still employed in the other the remnant of stips still employed in the other the remnant of stips still employed in the other the remnant of stips still employed in the constitute traffe, which is retained by the exclusion of foreign competition, would seem to be appropriately exclused in the control of the remnant of the remnant of the remnant of the remnant of the remained by the exclusion of foreign competition, would seem to the opinion that the country is acknowledged. The opinion that the country is acknowledged by the exclusion of foreign countries. No can be extended to the more which

debt than is now heard. Anti-tax parties will attain strength only in those Stat's in which few bonds are held. If the people of the West are more sensitie of the burdens of federal taxation than are those of the Eastern States, it is because they are not nolders to the same extent of national securities. This inequality cannot of course be prevented by legal or artificial processes. The securities will be most largely held where capital is the most abundant; and they will be more equally distributed among the respective States, if not among the people, as the new States approach the older ones in wealth.

These manifest truths indicate how important it is that the debt of the United States should be a home debt, so that the money which is collected for taxes may be paid to our own people in the way of literest. In fact, a large national debt to be tolerable must of necessity be a home debt. A nation that owes heavily must have its own people for creditors. If it does not the debt will be a dead weight upon its industry, and will be quite likely to force it eventually into bankruptcy. The United States are not only able to pay the interest on their debt, but to set a good example to other nations by steadily and rapidly reducing that debt. What is now required, as has been already intimated, are measures which will toad not only to prevent further exportation of our bonds, and in the reguiar course of trade to bring back to the country those that have been exported, but which will also tend to restore those important interests that are now languishing, as the result of the war and adverse legislation. The first and most important of these measures are those which shall bring about, without unnecessary delay, the restoration of the spect standard. The financial difficulties under which the country is laboring may be traced directly to the issue and continuance in circulation of irredeemable promises as lawful money. The country will not be really and reliably prosperous until there is a return to specie payments

rately the questions of which they treat. His remarks, therefore, upon the internal revenues and the tariff will be general and brief.

The following is a statement of receipts from internal revenues for the last three fiscal years:—
For the year ending June 30, 1865. \$200,226,813
For the year ending June 30, 1865. \$200,226,813
For the year ending June 30, 1865. \$200,226,813
For the year ending June 30, 1866. \$200,277,537
For the year ending June 30, 1867, fell below the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, \$43,190,277, and that the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1868, \$43,190,277, and that the receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year were \$48,786,348. If the receipts for the sea months are an index of those for the remaining eight the receipts for the present fiscal year will be \$146,200,044.

This large reduction of internal revenue receipts is attributable both to inefficient collections and to a reduction of taxes. It is quite obvious that the receipts from customs cannot be maintained without an increase of exports or of our foreign debt. If the receipts from customs should be diminished, even with a large reduction of the expenses of the government, our internal revenues must necessarily be increased. The first thing to be done is to introduce economy into all branches of the puolic service, noby reduced appropriations to be made good by "deficiency bills," but by putting a stop to all unnecessary demands upon the Treasury. There is no department of the government which is conducted with proper economy. The habits formed during the var are still strong, and will only yield to the requirements of inexorable law. The average expenses of the next ten years for the civil service ought not to exceed \$40,000,000. The outlays for pensions and Indians cannot for some years be considerably reduced; but they can doubties be brought within \$20,000,000. The interest on the public debt, when the interest on the public debt, when the interest on the public debt, when the interest of t

Expenditures for interest on the points of the points of the coll.

Total 125,00,000

Total 250,00,000

Leaving as an excess of receipts \$60,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the principal of the coll. If the growth of the country should make at increase of expenditures necessary, this increase will be a comparison of these statements. It appears to be hoped that the regular increase of the revenues, without an increase of taxation, resulting from the advance of the country it weath and population, will be greater than the necessary measure of the deat. If large additional expenditures of the deat. If large additional expenditures which and accuracy prior to the first of the deat. If large additional expenditures which and accuracy prior to the first of the annual country to \$500,000,000, meinling \$40,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the gammat was as will secure this annual, window and the expectage of the expecta

than distilled spirits, fermented iligious and topacco, was sadden and unexpected. If not only deprived the treasury of an immensa revenue, but the reduction was so great as to leave an impression on the public mind that it would be only temporary and that a tax in some degree equivalent to that which was removed would of necessity soon be resorted to, it is, perhaps, for this reason that this measure has inited to give relief to the public by a diminution of prices and has benefitted manufacturers rather than consumers. The frequent and important changes which have been made in the Internal Revenue laws, the case with which exemptions from taxation have been obtained, and the suddenness with which taxes have been greatly augmented or reduced, have constituted one of the greatest evils of the system. Sudden changes in the revenue laws are not only destructive of all business calculations, but they excite, not unreasonably, a feeling of discontent and a sense of injustice among the people most uniavorable to an efficient collection of taxes. While it is admitted that, in a new and growing country like ours, modifications of the taxes will be frequently necessary, some definite policy should at once be inaugurated in regard to our internal revenues, the general principles of which should be regarded as finally established.

Assuming that the receipts from customs will be reduced by a reduction of duties, or by the effects

ished.

Assuming that the receipts from customs will be reduced by a reduction of duties, or by the effects of a return to specie payments upon importations under the present tariff, and that consequently there must be an increase of internal taxes, there are three sources of revenue which are likely to be considered.

must be an increase of internal taxes, there are three sources of revenue which are likely to be considered.

Firs:—An increase of faxes upon distilled spirits. The idea of deriving the bulk of the revenue from this article is a very popular one, and even our unfortunate experience has only partially convinced the public of its impossibility. The late exorbitant lax on distilled spirits, intended perhaps not merely as a revenue measure, but as an encouragement to temperance, proved to be the most demoralizing tax ever in posed by Congress, corrupting ooth the manufacturers and the revenue officers and familiarizing the people with stupendous violations of the law. The restoration of it, or any considerable increase of the present tax, would lead to a repetition of the frauds which have brought the internal revenue system into such utter disgrace.

Second—A restoration of the tax on manufactures abolished in starch last.

The objections to the restoration of this tax are that it would indicate vaciliation on the part of Congress, and that this tax, principally on account or numerous exemptions, was partial and unjust. It is also apparent that if restored it would fail to be permanent, by reason of the persistent and united hosting of a class of citizens inducatial and powerful, and whose induced and power are rapidly increasing.

Tidro,—An increased and uniform tax on sales;

of dutiable articles, and, by adding to the cost of living, has been oppressive to consumers, without being of decided benefit to those industries in whose interest it is regarded as having been prepared. In his last report the Secretary recommended the extension of specific duties, but did not recommend a complete revision of the tariff, on the ground that this work could not be intelligently done as long as business was subject to constant derangement by an irredeemable currency. The same difficulty still exists, but as decided action upon the subject of the currency ought rot to be longer postponed, the present may not be an unfavorabe time for a thorough examination of the lariff. It is obvious that a revision of it is required, not only to relieve it of incongruities and obscurity and to harmonize it with excise taxes and with our agricultural and commercial interests, but also to adapt it to the very decided change which must take place in the business of the country upon the restoration of the specie standard. Large revenues are now derived from customs because a redundant currency produces extravagate, which stimu aces importations. If the currency were convertible and business were regular and healthy the tariff would be severely protective. If not in many instances prohibitory, indeed, of some valuable articles it is prohibitorly already.

There will be in the future, as there have been in the past, widely different opinions upon this long vexed and very important subject, but the indications are decided that the more enlightened sentions are decided for the country sensor that the tear shall hereafter be a tariff for revenue and not for protection, and that the revenues to be derived from it shall be no larger than, in conn

rogation of all restrictions upon foreign commerce, it is unquestionably prepared for a revenue tariff. The public debt is an incumbrance upon the property of the nation, and the taxes, the necessity for which it creates, by whatever mode and from whatever sources collected, are at last a charge upon the consumers. Taxes should not, therefore, be increased, nor will the taxpayers permit them to be permanently increased for the benefit of any interest or section. Fortunately or unnortunately, as the question may be regarded from different standpoints, the necessities of the government will be such for many years that large revenues must be derived from customs, so that a strictly revenue tariff must incidentally benefit our home manufactures. According to the estimate made by the Secretary an annual revenue of three hundred millions will be required to meet the necessary demands upon the Treasury and for a satisfactory reduction of the public debt. How much of this amount shall be derived from customs it will be for Congress to determine. In examining this difficuit question, the magnitude of our foreign debt and the necessity not only 40 of preventing its increase but of rapidly reducing it, must be kept steadily in view. It may be necessary that a large portion of our bonds now held in Europe be taken up with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, payable in some European city, in order that they may be less likely to be returned to the United States at unpropitious times. Whether this is accomplished or not, it is of the last importance that our tax laws, and especially the tariff, should be so framed as to encourage exports and enlarge our commerce with foreign nations so that balances may be in our favor, and the interest and in due time the principal of our foreign debt may be paid by our surplus productions. Many of the investigations of the Kevenue Commissioner have been made with the view of furnishing Congress with the data necessary for a thorough examination and a wise determination of this most imp

Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury. \$2,491,504,450
On the first day of November, 1898, it amounted to
\$2,271,129,552 and consisted of the following items:—
Debt bearing coin interest. \$2,107,577,950
Debt bearing currency interest. 114,519,000
Matured debt not presented for payment. 9,758,723
Debt bearing no interest. 409,151,898

tied, it is, in the opinion of the Secretary, of the highest importance that the tax-pairing voters should be encouraged by the fact that the debt is in the progress of raid extinguishment, and it is not to be a permanent burden upon them and their posterity. If the understood that this debt is to be a permanent burden upon them and their posterity, if the understood that this debt is to be a permanent burden upon the property and industry of the nation, it is certainly to be feared that the collection of taxes necessary to pay the interest upon it may require the exercise of power by the central government, inconsistant with republicanism and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The debt must be paid. Direct repudiation is an impossibility: indirect repudiation, by further issues of legal tender notes, would be madness. To insure its payment without a change in the essential character of the government, every year should witness a reduction of its amount and a diminution of its burdens. The Secretary is confident that he expressed the sentiments of the intelligent taxpayers of the country when he said in his report of 1835.—

The debt is large, but if kept at home, as it is desirable in should be, with a judicious system of faustion, it need not be oppressive. It is, however, a debt. While it is capital to the holders of the securities, it is still a national debt and an eccumbrance upon the national estate. Neither its advantage nor its burdens are or can be shared or borne equally by ties people. Its influences are anti-republican. It adds to the power of the Ercentre by increasing federal patronage; it must be distasteful to the people, because it fills the country with informers and tax gatherens. It is dangerous to the public virtue, because it moves the collection and disbursement of vast aums of money and renders rigid national economy almost imperaticable. It is, in a word, a national fair, in letter and explict declaration of the burden of the public virtue, because it moves the collection and di

deca, and with no prospect of relief for themselves or their posterity.

In his last report the Secretary referred to the condition of the Treasury at the close of the war, and at some subsequent periods, alluding especially to the emergency in the spring of 1865, arising from the very large requisitions which were waiting for payment, and the still larger requisitions that were to be provided for to enable the War Department to pay arrearages due to the army, and other expenses which had already been incurred in the suppression of the receilion. In briefly reviewing the administration of the Treasury from April, 1865, he did not think it necessary to state how much of the large revenue receipts had been expended in the payment of debts incurred during the war; and he would not uncertake to do it now did not misapprehension exist in the public mind in regard to the expenditures-of the government since the conclusion of hostilicies prejudicial to both the law-making and law-executing branches of the government.

The war was virtually closed in April, 1865. On the first day of that mounts the public debt amounted, according to the books and accounts of the Department, to \$2,306,956,077. On the first day of September following it amounted to \$2,757,689,571, having increased in four mouths \$390,734,494. From that period it continued to decline until November 1, 1867, when it had failen to \$2,491,504,469. On the first day

..\$1,662,476,062

two-thirds were slowly recovering from the drain upon their productive labor and resources, a necessary accompaniment of a gigantic and protracted war.

The Secretary has noticed with deep regret indications of a growing sentiment in Congress—notwithstanding the lavorable exhibits which have been from time to time made of the debt-paying power of the country—in favor of a postponement of the payment of the mational resources shall be so increased as to make the payment of it more easy. If this sentiment is the national resources shall be so increased as to make the payment of it more easy. If this sentiment is shall so prevail as to give direction to the action of the government he would feel that a very great error had been committed, which could hardly fail to be a severe misfortune to the country. The people of the United States will never be so willing to be taxed for the purpose of reducing the debt as at the present time. Now the necessity for its creation is better understood and appreciated than it can be at a future day. Now it is regarded by a large majority of taxpayers as a part of the great price paid for the maintenance of the government, and therefore a seared debt. The longer the reduction of it is post-to-poned the greater will be the difficulties in the way of accomplishing it and the more intolerable will seem to be the burden of taxation. The Secretary, therefore, renews the recommendations made in his first report, that a certain definite sum be annually applied to the payment of the interest and the principal of the dest. The amount surgested was \$200,090,000. As the debt is considerably samiler than its maximum was estimated at the amount to be so applied annually might now safely be fixed at \$175,000,000, according to the estimate already made in this freport.

The subject of the currency in which have twenty bonds are to be paid—aritated for some time past—was freely discussed during the recent political canvass, and made a question upon which parties, to some extent, were divided. The

is good and we continue to buy more than we can pay for in any other way—but how shall they be prevented from being thrown upon the home market, to thwart our efforts in restoring the specie standard? The Secretary sees no practicable method of doing this at an early day, but by substituting for them bonds, which, being payable, principal and interest, in Europe, will be less likely to be returned when their return is the ieast to be desired. The holders of our securities in Europe, will be less likely to be returned when their return is the jeens of the secretary and the supposed that five per cent, or perhaps four and a haif per cent bonds, payable in London or Frankfort, could be substituted for eur six per cents, without any other expense to the United States than the trifling commissions to the agents through whom the exchanges might be made. The saving of interest to be thus effected would be no inconsiderable item, and the advantages of having our bonds in Europe placed in the hands of actual investors, is too important to be disregarded.

The Secretary has nothing further to say on this point than that careful reflection has only strengthened his convictions of the correctness of the views expressed in the foregoing extract.

In recommending the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, to be exchanged for the outstanding six per cents, the Secretary must not be understood as having changed his ppinion in regard to the expediency or the wisdom of the rocommendation in his last report:—

That the act of March 3, 1885, be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Fresaury to issue six per cent gold the properties of the content of the cont

population.

He refers to what he then said in advocacy of that recommendation as an expression of his well cousidered opinions at the present time, and he is only prevented from repeating the recommendation by the fact that it met with little approval at the last session, and has not grown into favor since. He sincerely hopes that the future history of the debt will vindicate the wisdom of those who are unable to approve the preposition.

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent bonds \$29,089,000

Three year compound interest notes. Three year seven-thirty
notes. 25,534,900
Three per cent certificates. 50,900,000

20,527,302

Total debt. \$2,636,207,049
Amount in Treasury, coin. \$100,500,561
Amount in Treasury, curreucy. 30,505,070

Total receipts, exclusive of loaus.... \$405,638,658 Expenditures for the civil service (of which amount there was puid for premi-um on purchase of Treas-partment. 25,773,502 Expenditures for interest on the public debt. 140,424,015

Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of public debt. \$377,340,284

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the quarter enging September 30, The receipts from customs. . \$49,678,594

The receipts from customs ... \$40,670,594
The receipts from inids 714,595
The receipts from direct tax
The receipts from internal
revenue 38,735,863
The receipts from miscellaneous sources (of which
amount there was receives from premium on
bonds sod to redeaux
Treasury notes the sum of
\$587,725) 6,249,979

Total expenditures, ex-clusive of principal of public debt. \$105,152,470 The Scoretary estimates that, under existing laws.